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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

NOVEMBER 1984

published December 1984

UTAH NOT IMMUNE

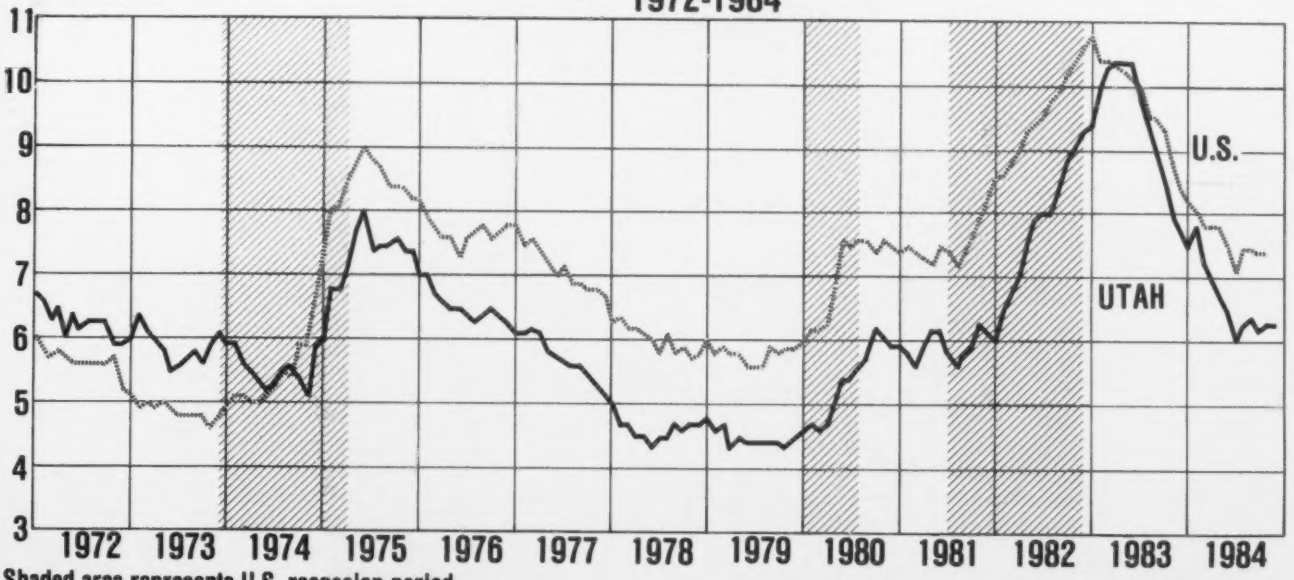
Economic activity in Utah is not immune to national economic trends. The effect of the current slowdown in the national economy is also evident locally. The growth rate for new jobs has receded from levels during the first two quarters of this year. It is still sufficient, though, to accommodate our growing labor force and keep the State's unemployment rate from rising.

The chart below shows the parallel movements of the national and state unemployment rates. The last recession (1981-82) impacted Utah's labor market at least as severely as the nation's. So far, the State's mining industry still has not recovered from recessionary shocks. Other sectors have more than made up the slack, however, and Utah's rate of job growth now exceeds the nation's. Currently declining interest rates should help Utah's construction industry, among others. But large federal deficits and the threat of increased

SPECIAL FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE:

Utah Labor Market Review 1984
and
Outlook 1985

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE, UTAH AND THE U.S.
(Seasonally Adjusted)
1972-1984



Shaded area represents U.S. recession period determined by National Bureau of Economic Research.

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security.

taxes may dampen consumer enthusiasm in 1985, here as well as nationally. Continued high defense expenditures have made their mark in Utah's manufacturing industry this year, and are expected to produce more new jobs next year.

In short, what happens in the nation's economy —currently a slowdown in economic activity — directly affects Utah. Consequently, Utah is experiencing a slower but still respectable growth rate (4.4 percent) that should continue for the next few months.

MORE JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Utah's employers continue to provide increasing numbers of job opportunities — sufficient enough to accommodate labor force growth, thus keeping the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate from increasing. In November, nonagricultural jobs totaled 613,100, a gain of 2,500 from October, and up 25,600 or 4.4 percent from a year ago. Both of these figures reflect a slowing in the magnitude and rate of job growth from the first and second quarters of this year. Then jobs were increasing about 6.0 percent or around 32,000 over the corresponding months of the preceding year. It was not expected that this rate of growth could continue for an extended period. So, although the job growth rate has receded somewhat, it is still good by long-term historical standards of about 4.0 to 4.5 percent per year growth. The accompanying "Review and Outlook" feature article provides further analysis of Utah's recent and projected job growth.

UNEMPLOYMENT UNCHANGED

The State's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 6.3 percent in November remained unchanged from October. It has hovered at this level since July, but is still substantially improved from the 7.7 percent of a year ago. This leveling-off of the unemployment rate follows a year-long steep decline when the state's rate fell by more than four percentage points. A similar pattern occurred with the national unemployment rate. Utah has fared better, however, with its unemployment rate falling approximately one percentage point lower than the national rate.

The number of people out of work in November was 43,700 (not seasonally adjusted); down 14.6 percent from a year ago, but 1600 higher than in October. Wintertime usually brings a rise in the number of unemployed of Utahns.

UTAH LABOR MARKET REVIEW FOR 1984

SOLID ECONOMIC GAINS IN 1984

Utah's labor market achieved solid economic progress in 1984. Employment grew fast enough to allow unemployment to drop during most of the year. Economic gains filtered through almost every major industrial sector, particularly in construction and manufacturing. These two industries continued to key the labor market's climb away from the recession-laden years of the early 1980's. Overall, 1984 was Utah's best economic performance of the present decade.

Not all was wine and roses, though, for the Beehive State in 1984. The mining industry continued to lose jobs, mostly from the copper industry. Mining employment losses, however, were not nearly as excessive as in the previous two years. Another economic concern is the sharp slowing in the Utah and national labor markets during the second half of 1984. Will the State slow right into another recession or can we count on another good showing for 1985? The Department's answer to this question will be presented later in this article.

1984 JOBLESS RATE—LOWEST SINCE 1980

Utah's forecasted annual average unemployment rate of 6.5 percent in 1984 would be the lowest since 1980's 6.3 percent. It represents tremendous improvement over 1983's 9.2 percent. The number of unemployed Utahns has declined drastically during the last 18 months—plummeting by 25,000. Most of this decrease occurred in the second half of 1983 and in the first half of 1984.

For the last several months, however, Utah's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate has leveled out. It has closely followed the movements of the national jobless rate, also flattening out in the second half of 1984. Utah's rate is currently running about a percentage point below the national average.

JOB GAINS IN MOST INDUSTRIES

Most Utah industries thrived in 1984, reflected by the substantial number of new jobs created. Forecasted nonfarm employment averaged 598,000 in 1984, 31,000 or 5.5 percent more than in 1983. This was by far the best nonagricultural employment growth year since the economic glory days of the late 1970's. Construction and manufacturing led the way with 19.0 and 10.0 percent year-over employment increases, respectively. Services had one of its better years, generating nearly 8000 new jobs. Every other major industry also experienced job growth, except for mining, which lost another 1100 jobs. Following is a review of industry employment developments during 1984.

MINING EMPLOYMENT SLIPPING AGAIN

Mining's biggest shock in 1984, after a series of jolts in 1983 and 1982, was another employment exodus. The copper industry yielded to one of the largest one-time layoffs (1800) in the State's history in July. Foreign competition, sagging demand, and previous recessions have decimated the State's copper and steel industries in recent years.

Not all was lost in the mining industry, though, as coal, oil and gas held their own in 1984. Coal mining employment stayed fairly level this year, after experiencing excruciating job decreases in 1983 and 1982. Oil and gas employment which started to rebound during late 1983, maintained this level in 1984.

So, despite the copper industry's large layoff, most other mining sectors stabilized in 1984. The heavy job losses incurred in 1983 and 1982 stopped for the most part, leaving some of Utah's mining industries a chance for survival in future years.

CONSTRUCTION CONTINUES ACCELERATING

Annual average construction employment is forecasted at 34,000 in 1984, 5,300 or nearly 19.0 percent above 1983 levels. The 34,000 construction jobs this year will be the highest in Utah since 1979's peak of 35,600. An excellent year in both residential and nonresidential building caused the job increase. Utah's construction industry has almost come back to its building heydays of the late 70's.

1984 employment increases of over 20.0 percent in both special trade and general building construction ignited the overall construction employment rise. These two sectors severely crippled in the last recession have snapped back considerably in the current economic expansion. Heavy construction employment, which is not so cyclically oriented, will probably not increase in 1984.

MANUFACTURING MAKES ADVANCES

Manufacturing, along with construction, sparked the State's economic revival in 1983 and 1984. Annual average manufacturing employment in 1984 is expected to increase by 8,700 jobs or 10.0 percent over 1983. Many of the same industries severely depressed in the last recession excelled in 1984, profiting immensely from construction's fortunes rising. Lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; and stone, clay, and glass products all displayed hefty year-over employment increases in 1984. In fact, most other durable manufacturing industries did very well in 1984, showing many more jobs than in 1983. Some of the big contributors in the durable manufacturing sector were defense-related industries, the electronics sector, and fabricated metal products. Primary metals was the most noticeable durable industry with no additional jobs in 1984, although it did not suffer the serious employment losses displayed in 1982.

Nondurable industries added a few jobs to manufacturing's total but certainly not as many as durable. About 1,000 new jobs are expected to sprout from nondurable manufacturing, mostly coming from apparel and other textile products, printing and publishing, chemical and allied products, and rubber and miscellaneous plastics products. Nondurable's largest sector, food and kindred products, could show less employment in 1984 than in 1983.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, AND PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transportation, communications, and public utilities produced one of the smallest employment increases among major industries in 1984, registering only a 1.4 percent gain or 500 more jobs than in 1983. Transportation displayed the best job growth in 1984, benefiting the most from improved economic conditions. Railroad employment, which had been on a downward trend, even experienced job growth in 1984. Trucking and warehousing provided the most new jobs among the transportation industries.

The communications industries did not fare so well. Employment levels for 1984 will drop about 600 from 1983. Most of this job decrease originated in telephone communications resulting from the AT and T breakup. Utilities employment will show a slight job gain in 1984 compared to 1983.

TRADE ACTIVITY EXPANDS

Total trade employment grew by 4.8 percent in 1984 over 1983, supplying 6,400 new jobs to Utah's labor market. Retail trade generated the lion's share of these new jobs (6,000), as wholesale trade only added 400 jobs. Durable wholesale trade employment will actually rise by about 1,000 this year, but a 600 employment decrease in nondurable wholesale trade negated some of this increase.

Building materials and garden supplies demonstrated one of the highest year-over percentage employment increases among the various retail sectors, growing by 13.0 percent in 1984, with the construction boom

certainly aiding this sector. Another retail industry doing particularly well in 1984 is furniture and home furnishings, pointing to the purchases of more big ticket items in 1984. The automobile industry's resurgence helped automotive dealers and service stations employment to jump this year. Retail trade's biggest industry, eating and drinking places, also experienced good employment gains in 1984. Overall, the healthy employment increases in retail trade reflect the personal income gains and consumer confidence in 1984.

FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

Real estate employment finally took off in 1984 because of the much improved housing market, running about 10.0 percent higher than in 1983. This is a welcome respite from the previous four years of stagnation.

On the financial side, credit agencies other than banks continue to show strong job growth, probably achieving at least a 10.0 percent employment increase in 1984. Banking employment is not growing as quickly, but is still showing steady growth this year. Most financial sectors have enjoyed a prime rate in the low teens instead of the 20.0 percent rates in 1981. One of the biggest stars in the financial revue might be security and commodity brokers, possibly seeing a 20.0 percent year-over increase in employment in 1984. Insurance employment, while not growing wildly, also registered some moderate employment increases in 1984.

SERVICES SURGES AHEAD

Services in 1984 had its best performance in many years, producing 7,700 new jobs. Only manufacturing created more new jobs in Utah's labor market. This 6.8 percent growth for 1984 far outshined the 2.4 percent in 1983 and 4.8 percent in 1982. Employment gains were scattered throughout the various services industries.

A healthy chunk of services employment gains in previous years was caused by health services. In 1984, this sector showed almost no growth. Other services industries picked up the slack, however, doing exceptionally well in 1984. Fine employment performances were exhibited in hotels and other lodging places, personal services, business services, auto repair and garage services, miscellaneous repair services, and social services. Membership organizations, like health services, experienced just a level year in employment. The services industries most sensitive to current business conditions apparently performed the most admirably in 1984.

GOVERNMENT GROWS SLIGHTLY

Government employment in 1984 reacted similarly to the recession years, growing about 1.5 percent. Government is less cyclic than most private industries and its steady but slow employment growth during the last four years is a good indication of this.

Federal government employment has remained very constant. It stood at 37,200 in 1981, in 1984 it still was at 37,200. State government actually showed robust growth in 82 and 83, but slowed to half that growth in 1984. Local government provided the most new government jobs (1,400) in 1984. Almost all of this increase originated in local education, which has been growing for many years.

UTAH CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
1981 TO 1983, 1984 REVIEW, AND 1985 PROJECTIONS
(In thousands)

	1981	1982	Final 1983	1984(r)	1985(p)	Compound Growth Rate 1978 - 1983	Percentage Change 1981 - 1982	1982 - 1983	1983 - 1984	1984 - 1985
Civilian Labor Force	646.0	676.0	691.0	711.0	733.0	4.1	4.6	2.2	2.9	3.1
Employed	603.0	623.0	627.0	665.0	690.0	3.0	3.3	0.6	6.1	3.8
Unemployed	43.0	53.0	64.0	46.0	43.0	23.8	23.3	20.8	—28.1	—6.5
Percent Unemployed	6.7	7.8	9.2	6.5	5.9	—	—	—	—	—
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	559.2	561.0	567.0	598.0	619.0	1.5	0.3	1.1	5.5	3.5
Private Sector	434.3	434.5	438.1	467.3	486.1	1.6	0.1	0.8	6.7	4.0
Mining	20.3	18.2	14.0	12.9	12.2	—2.4	—10.3	—23.1	—7.9	—5.4
Construction	28.3	26.9	28.7	34.0	35.6	—3.7	—4.9	6.7	18.5	4.7
Manufacturing	89.3	85.8	85.5	94.2	98.3	1.3	—3.9	—0.3	10.2	4.4
Durable	61.6	58.9	59.1	66.7	70.2	2.8	—4.4	0.3	12.9	5.2
Nondurable	27.7	26.9	26.4	27.5	28.1	—1.5	—2.9	—1.9	4.2	2.2
Trans., Comm., and Public Utilities	34.4	35.4	35.9	36.4	37.5	2.5	2.9	1.4	1.4	3.0
Trade	130.8	131.7	133.5	139.9	145.0	1.0	0.7	1.4	4.8	3.6
Wholesale	35.3	34.5	34.2	34.6	35.0	1.7	—2.3	—0.9	1.2	1.2
Retail	95.5	97.3	99.3	105.3	110.0	0.8	1.9	2.1	6.0	4.5
Fin., Insur., and Real Estate	26.3	26.6	28.0	29.7	31.2	2.9	1.1	5.3	6.1	5.0
Services	104.9	109.9	112.5	120.2	126.3	4.2	4.8	2.4	6.8	5.1
Government	124.9	126.5	128.8	130.7	132.9	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.7
Federal	37.2	37.3	37.1	37.2	37.3	0.1	0.3	—0.5	0.3	0.3
State	32.1	33.3	34.3	34.8	35.5	1.6	3.7	3.0	1.5	2.0
Local	55.6	56.0	57.3	58.7	60.1	1.8	0.7	2.3	2.4	2.4

r = revised forecast, November 1984 p = projection, November 1984
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

UTAH LABOR MARKET OUTLOOK FOR 1985

CURRENT STATUS

Before making any 1985 projections, it might be wise to reassess Utah's current economic situation. Business activity has slowed measurably during the second half of 1984, verified by slackening employment growth and the resulting flattening in the jobless rate. Reduced economic growth is not unexpected after the boom phase the labor market just experienced. The suddenness and sharpness of the plunge, however, raises some concerns about Utah's slowing right into another recession in 1985.

Of course, what happens in the State's labor market is very much dictated by national economic performance. Lags and leads may occur but the two economies track each other closely. Numerous indicators show the U.S. economy has also bogged down. The gross national product slipped to a 1.9 percent annual growth rate, adjusted for inflation, in third quarter 1984—the smallest quarterly expansion since the recession ended in November 1982. Employment growth has declined and unemployment is not dropping any more. The index of leading indicators halted its steady rise in recent months, and has even displayed some decreases.

So, is recession imminent in 1985 or is this a "spell of subnormal growth within a long running expansion?"[1] Although the drop in economic activity is disturbing, enough positive factors remain to allow continuing expansion next year. One of the major worries about 1985 is higher interest rates. Well, the prime rate was just lowered by most major banks from 11.75 percent to 11.50 percent, with one major bank even going as low as 11.25 percent. With continuing low inflation and the Federal Reserve's apparent desire to avoid recession (recently cutting its discount rate from 9.0 percent to 8.5 percent), the interest rate situation is much improved going into 1985. Personal income gains remain good, indicating consumers have the money to spend for more economic growth. Consumer confidence is still high, boding well for the psychological aspect of a resurgence in 1985. Thus, with inflation still under control, the interest rate situation looking better, personal income gains remaining good, and the Fed's interest in averting recession, average economic growth should develop in 1985.

SMALL DROP IN JOBLESS RATE

Utah's annual average unemployment rate is projected at 5.9 percent in 1985, a little improvement over 1984's 6.5 percent, but not much, since the rate going into next year will be in the low sixes. Employment growth next year (3.8 percent) will just not be fast enough to appreciably reduce unemployment. The number of unemployed Utahns in 1985 is expected to average 43,000, the lowest since 1981's average.

STILL JOB GROWTH, BUT NOT AS FAST

Nonfarm job growth will slow to approximately 3.5 percent in 1985 instead of the substantially higher 5.5 percent in 1984. If employment grows at this clip next year, 21,000 new jobs would be produced in Utah. Slower job growth will surface because construction, manufacturing, retail trade, and services will not provide the tremendous employment boosts displayed in 1984. New jobs should be generated by these industries next year but not the nearly 28,000 they created in 1984. Here's the outlook for some of Utah's major industries in 1985.

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[1] Alfred L. Malabre Jr., "Gauging Growth," Wall Street Journal, 11/21/84, pg.1

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

Even though manufacturing is not expected to duplicate its achievements of 1984, the bottom should not drop out either. Manufacturing employment is expected to average 98,300 in 1985, 4,100 more than the 94,200 in 1984. Most of the new jobs should come from the durable sector, specifically from defense-related and electronics industries. Both these industries performed admirably in 1984 and should be able to maintain some momentum for next year. Construction-related manufacturing industries may eke out a few new jobs in 1985 but nothing like the spectacular increases in 1984. Primary metals manufacturing is one durable sector not expected to expand, possibly even losing employment. Nondurable manufacturing is projected to grow much slower than durable in 1985, adding 600 new jobs to Utah's labor market. The opening of two large nondurable manufacturing plants later in 1985 should give this industry a real shot in the arm.

Construction employment is projected at 35,600 in 1985, 4.7 percent or 1,600 more jobs than in 1984. This is a far cry from the 18.5 percent and 5,300 employment increase in 1984. Any improvement, however, after the super building year in 1984 would be a major accomplishment for Utah's labor market. The nonresidential outlook for the state in 1985 appears especially good. The Intermountain Power Project is still supplying many jobs. Big projects already under way and proposed nonresidential building will help beef up construction employment in 1985. If mortgage interest rates can hold their own through the next building year, residential construction could equal or surpass 1984's level. If mortgage interest rates do suddenly start rising, however, the outlook for Utah's construction industry would be considerably more pessimistic.

Most of Utah's services industries had an excellent 1984, overall industry employment increasing by nearly 7.0 percent. Services will not duplicate this in 1985, but should see job growth of about 5.0 percent. The 1984-85 ski season is expected to be the State's biggest and most profitable. If this occurs, hotel and lodging employment will again show a healthy gain, along with various other industries. An excellent ski season would certainly help many retail trade establishments. Business services, including the quickly expanding computer and data processing services, should add more new jobs in 1985. Prospects for growth in the health services field appear favorable in 1985, providing more jobs than in 1984. And the still expanding population in Utah will give many other services industries a chance for expansion next year.

Most other Utah industries are projected to grow in 1985, though most of them considerably slower than in 1984. Some of the largest employment gains should originate from retail trade (4,700); finance, insurance, and real estate (1,500); local government (1,400); and transportation, communication, and public utilities (1,100). How many of these industries fare in 1985 will again depend on the performances of construction and manufacturing. Another growth year for these two industries will make 1985 much more bearable for many other industries. A booming Christmas and ski season would also give Utah a lot of economic momentum going into 1985.

It's starting to sound like a broken record, but the prospects for mining again appear very dim. Mining jobs are projected to average 12,200 in 1985, the lowest since 1972. Mining employment should not drop much further in 1985, but no large job increases are expected either. The best prospects for some job growth are in coal, oil and gas. The worst prospects are in copper and steel. Overall, mining will be lucky to maintain its employment in 1985.

BOTTOM LINE

Utah's labor market should experience some growth in 1985, although not the rapid improvement displayed in the last 18 months. Employment should grow just fast enough to only marginally reduce the jobless rate. Construction and manufacturing will not see double-digit employment gains next year, but with the right breaks could still show job increases of 4.0 to 5.0 percent. Services could have another fine year, probably producing the most new jobs in 1985. There are no absolutes in projecting. A sudden rise in interest rates, a rekindling of higher inflation, or continuing drops in national economic activity could all pose serious problems for the State's economy. But these variables seem to be moving in the right direction to allow continuing expansion in Utah's labor market next year.

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	Nov. 1984(f)	Nov. 1983	% Change	Oct. 1984(p)	Oct. 1983	% Change	Sept. 1984(r)	Sept. 1983	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	733,800	694,200	5.7	732,900	697,000	5.2	729,500	703,300	3.7
Employed	690,000	643,000	7.3	690,700	645,800	7.0	688,900	649,000	6.1
Unemployed	43,700	51,200	—14.6	42,100	51,300	—17.9	40,600	54,300	—25.2
Percent of Labor Force	6.0	7.4	—	5.7	7.4	—	5.6	7.7	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	6.3	7.7	—	6.3	7.9	—	6.2	8.4	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH

	Nov. 1984(f)	Nov. 1983	% Change	Oct. 1984(p)	Oct. 1983	% Change	Sept. 1984(r)	Sept. 1983	% Change
Total	613,100	587,500	4.4	610,600	583,400	4.7	609,500	580,700	5.0
Mining	12,300	14,600	—15.8	11,800	14,500	—18.6	12,500	14,400	—13.2
Metal Mining	3,200	5,600	—42.9	3,300	5,600	—41.1	3,400	5,800	—41.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	2,800	3,000	—6.7	2,200	2,900	—24.1	2,800	3,000	—6.7
Other Mining & Quarrying	6,300	6,000	5.0	6,300	5,900	6.8	6,200	5,700	8.8
Contract Construction	36,600	32,700	11.9	37,400	33,400	12.0	37,700	33,500	12.5
Manufacturing	96,300	90,100	6.9	96,000	89,700	7.0	96,300	88,900	8.3
Durable Goods	68,800	62,400	10.3	68,500	62,400	9.8	68,800	61,700	11.5
Primary Metals	5,200	5,700	—8.8	5,300	5,700	—7.0	5,400	5,900	—8.5
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	21,200	19,500	8.7	21,100	19,500	8.2	21,100	19,300	9.3
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	10,200	8,700	17.2	10,100	8,600	17.4	10,200	8,400	21.4
Transportation Equipment	14,600	11,600	25.9	14,400	11,500	25.2	14,300	11,500	24.3
Other Durable Goods	17,600	17,000	3.5	17,600	17,000	3.5	17,800	16,700	6.6
Non-Durable Goods	27,500	27,700	—0.7	27,500	27,400	0.4	27,400	27,200	0.7
Food & Kindred Products	9,000	9,000	—	9,000	9,000	—	9,000	9,100	—1.1
Textile & Apparel Products	6,400	6,600	—3.0	6,400	6,400	—	6,300	6,300	—
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3,600	3,600	—	3,600	3,600	—	3,700	3,600	2.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	8,600	8,400	2.4	8,600	8,300	3.6	8,500	8,200	3.7
Trans., Comm., Pub. Util.	36,700	37,000	—0.8	36,700	36,900	—0.5	36,800	37,000	—0.5
Railroad Transportation	4,200	4,000	5.0	4,100	4,000	2.5	3,900	3,800	2.6
Other Transportation	16,500	16,100	2.5	16,600	16,100	3.1	16,800	16,300	3.1
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	16,000	16,800	—4.8	16,000	16,700	—4.2	16,100	16,800	—4.2
Trade	146,600	138,800	5.6	144,500	135,100	7.0	144,700	135,700	6.6
Wholesale Trade	37,200	34,600	7.5	37,100	34,500	7.5	36,900	34,900	5.7
Retail Trade	109,400	104,200	5.0	107,400	100,600	6.8	107,700	100,800	6.8
Building Materials	5,700	5,100	11.8	5,700	5,100	11.8	5,700	5,100	11.8
Food Stores	18,500	17,100	8.2	18,200	16,600	9.6	18,000	16,600	8.4
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	12,600	11,800	6.8	12,700	11,900	6.7	13,000	11,800	10.2
Eating & Drinking Places	33,000	31,100	6.1	32,900	31,100	5.8	33,600	31,600	6.3
Other Retail	39,600	39,000	1.5	37,800	35,800	5.6	37,400	35,800	4.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	30,500	28,600	6.6	30,400	28,400	7.0	30,300	28,500	6.3
Services	120,600	114,400	5.4	121,100	115,000	5.3	121,500	115,000	5.7
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9,000	8,300	8.4	9,300	8,600	8.1	9,600	9,000	6.7
Personal Business Services & Amusements	38,600	35,300	9.3	38,700	35,700	8.4	39,200	35,800	9.5
Medical & Other Health Services	31,900	31,000	2.9	31,800	30,900	2.9	31,700	31,200	1.6
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	29,700	29,400	1.0	29,600	29,100	1.7	29,300	28,400	3.2
Other Services	11,400	10,500	8.6	11,600	10,600	9.4	11,800	10,800	9.3
Government	133,500	131,400	1.6	132,700	130,400	1.8	129,900	127,800	16.4
Federal Government	36,800	36,600	0.5	37,100	36,700	1.1	37,600	37,100	1.3
U.S. Federal Defense	22,600	22,200	1.8	22,500	22,000	2.3	22,300	22,000	1.4
Other Federal Government	14,200	14,400	—1.4	14,700	14,700	—	15,300	15,100	1.3
State Government	36,400	36,000	1.1	35,900	35,400	1.4	33,200	32,700	1.5
State Education	20,500	20,500	—	20,000	19,800	1.0	17,200	17,100	0.6
Other State Government	15,900	15,600	1.9	15,900	15,600	1.9	15,900	15,600	1.9
Local Government	60,300	58,700	2.7	59,700	58,300	2.4	59,200	58,000	2.1
Local Education	38,300	37,500	2.1	37,700	36,700	2.7	36,000	34,800	3.4
Other Local Government	22,000	21,200	3.8	22,000	21,600	1.9	23,200	23,200	—
Labor—Management Disputes	0	330	—	630	180	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	Nov. '84 (f)	Nov. '83	Percent Change	Oct. '84 (p)	Sept. '84 (r)	Aug. '84	July '84	June '84	May '84	Apr. '84	Mar. '84
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	734.5	694.9	5.7	730.1	719.6	709.3	701.4	696.1	696.7	701.6	708.1
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS	688.3	641.3	7.3	684.1	674.7	664.1	656.9	654.6	651.1	654.9	658.6
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	46.2	53.6	—13.8	45.9	44.9	45.2	44.5	41.5	45.6	46.7	49.4
Unemployment Rate	6.3	7.7	—	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.3	6.0	6.5	6.7	7.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[1]	606.7	581.6	4.3	604.6	602.7	599.7	597.4	597.2	593.5	592.6	592.1
Mining	12.3	14.6	—15.8	11.7	12.4	12.5	12.1	13.6	13.8	13.8	14.1
Contract Construction	34.4	30.7	12.1	34.2	34.2	33.3	33.1	33.0	32.9	33.2	33.2
Manufacturing	95.5	89.3	6.9	95.4	95.2	95.0	94.5	94.2	94.0	93.7	93.0
Durable Goods	68.2	61.9	10.2	68.2	68.2	68.0	67.4	67.0	66.8	66.3	65.3
Nondurable Goods	27.3	27.4	—0.4	27.2	27.0	27.0	27.1	27.2	27.2	27.4	27.7
Trans., Comm., & Publ. Util.	36.8	37.0	—0.5	36.5	36.3	36.3	36.0	36.1	36.1	36.3	36.4
Trade	143.3	135.8	5.5	143.7	143.3	142.5	143.0	141.3	139.8	139.7	138.2
Wholesale	37.0	34.5	7.2	37.0	36.6	36.7	36.6	36.1	36.1	36.0	34.5
Retail	106.3	101.3	4.9	106.7	106.7	105.8	106.4	105.2	103.7	103.7	103.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	30.6	28.7	6.6	30.5	30.2	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.7	29.3	29.1
Services	120.8	114.6	5.4	120.0	119.8	118.5	118.5	117.9	116.8	116.3	118.3
Government	133.0	130.9	1.6	132.7	131.3	131.8	130.4	131.3	130.4	130.3	129.8
Federal	37.7	37.5	0.5	37.7	37.5	37.2	37.1	37.1	37.3	37.2	37.1
State	35.4	35.1	0.9	35.3	35.1	35.3	35.1	35.6	34.6	34.6	34.6
Local	59.9	58.3	2.7	59.7	58.7	59.3	58.2	58.6	58.5	58.5	58.1

[1] Includes full and part-time jobs held by individuals, including multiple jobs held by the same person. Job figures are by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH, OCTOBER 1984
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	Oct. 1984(p)	% Change from Oct. '83	Percent Distribution	Oct. 1984(p)	% Change from Oct. '83	Percent Distribution	Oct. 1984(p)	Percent of Industry
TOTAL	357.7	4.6	100.0	252.9	5.3	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	11.1	—15.9	3.1	0.7	—30.0	0.3	9.6	81.4
Contract Construction	34.4	12.4	9.6	3.0	25.0	1.2	30.7	82.1
Manufacturing	66.1	7.5	18.5	29.9	7.6	11.8	62.1	64.7
Durable Goods	49.9	9.4	14.0	18.6	12.7	7.4	44.0	64.2
Nondurable Goods	16.2	1.9	4.5	11.3	0.9	4.4	18.1	65.8
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	25.9	—0.8	7.2	10.8	—0.9	4.3	25.7	70.0
Total Trade	77.2	4.5	21.6	67.3	10.1	26.6	128.9	89.2
Wholesale Trade	27.8	6.1	7.8	9.3	10.7	3.7	31.5	84.9
Retail Trade	49.4	3.6	13.8	58.0	10.1	22.9	97.4	90.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	12.5	0.8	3.5	17.9	10.5	7.1	24.1	79.3
Services	59.6	10.4	16.7	61.5	0.2	24.3	92.3	76.2
Total Government	70.9	0.9	19.8	61.8	3.9	24.4	NA	NA
Federal Government	24.5	4.3	6.8	12.6	—6.0	5.0	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.8	0.0	4.4	6.7	6.3	2.6	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.7	14.3	2.4	5.9	—16.9	2.4	NA	NA
State Government	16.0	—5.3	4.5	19.9	9.3	7.9	NA	NA
State Education	9.8	—12.5	2.7	10.2	21.4	4.0	NA	NA
Other State Government	6.2	10.5	1.8	9.7	—2.0	3.9	NA	NA
Local Government	30.3	1.7	8.5	29.4	5.4	11.6	NA	NA
Local Education	15.2	—2.6	4.3	22.5	7.1	8.9	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.1	7.0	4.2	6.9	—1.4	2.7	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN LABOR MARKET AREAS

	Salt Lake — Ogden[1]					Provo — Orem[2]				
	Nov. '84(f)	Nov. '83	% Chg.	Oct. '84(p)	Sept.'84(r)	Nov. '84(f)	Nov. '83	% Chg.	Oct.'84(p)	Sept.'84(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	483,000	456,600	5.8	480,600	476,500	94,500	89,000	6.2	94,100	93,800
Employed	456,700	424,900	7.5	454,600	451,700	88,700	82,700	7.3	88,600	87,800
Unemployed	26,300	31,700	—17.0	25,900	24,800	5,800	6,200	—6.5	5,500	6,000
Percent of Labor Force	5.4	6.9	—	5.4	5.2	6.1	7.0	—	5.9	6.4
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	435,700	415,300	4.9	433,700	432,500	70,700	67,900	4.1	70,500	69,700
Mining	4,300	6,200	—30.6	4,400	4,500	100	100	0.0	100	100
Contract Construction	25,000	21,600	15.7	25,400	25,800	3,500	3,300	6.1	3,600	3,600
Manufacturing	64,900	61,400	5.7	65,000	65,400	12,500	11,700	6.8	12,600	12,600
Durable Goods	47,000	44,000	6.8	47,200	47,500	9,300	8,400	10.7	9,400	9,400
Nondurable Goods	17,900	17,400	2.9	17,800	17,900	3,200	3,300	—3.0	3,200	3,200
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	28,000	29,300	—4.4	28,100	28,200	2,300	2,300	0.0	2,300	2,300
Total Trade	110,100	103,500	6.4	107,900	107,700	14,500	14,100	2.8	14,300	14,400
Wholesale Trade	32,500	30,000	8.3	32,400	32,300	1,600	1,700	—5.9	1,600	1,700
Retail Trade	77,600	73,500	5.6	75,500	75,500	12,900	12,400	4.0	12,700	12,700
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	25,100	23,500	6.8	25,000	24,900	2,100	2,000	5.0	2,100	2,100
Services	82,800	77,900	6.3	83,100	82,800	23,300	22,300	4.5	23,300	22,700
Total Government	95,500	92,000	3.8	94,800	93,200	12,300	12,100	1.7	12,200	11,900

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Tooele, Davis, Morgan, and Weber counties.
[2] Coterminous with Utah County.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	Nov.'84(f)	Oct.'84(p)	Sept.'84(r)	Nov.'83	Nov.'84(f)	Nov.'83	% Change	Nov.'84(f)	Nov.'83	% Change
State Total	6.0	5.7	5.6	7.4	733,800	694,200	5.7	613,100	587,500	4.4
Bear River	5.4	5.0	4.4	5.9	49,610	47,340	4.8	35,640	34,980	1.9
Box Elder	4.4	5.3	4.3	6.0	18,960	18,680	1.5	13,090	12,740	2.7
Cache	6.2	4.9	4.5	5.9	29,700	27,790	6.9	22,090	21,810	1.3
Rich	2.6	2.5	2.2	3.1	960	870	10.3	460	440	4.5
Wasatch Front	5.4	5.4	5.2	6.9	483,020	456,600	5.8	435,650	415,340	4.9
North	4.6	4.8	4.4	7.4	150,670	144,360	4.4	104,200	99,140	5.1
Morgan	2.7	3.6	3.7	5.8	2,450	2,280	7.5	950	910	4.4
Weber	5.7	2.3	2.1	2.6	74,410	71,810	3.6	53,880	51,030	5.6
Davis	3.7	6.0	5.2	9.1	73,810	70,270	5.0	49,370	47,200	4.6
South	5.8	5.7	5.6	6.7	332,350	312,250	6.4	331,450	316,200	4.8
Salt Lake	5.9	5.7	5.6	6.7	319,110	299,600	6.5	321,510	306,620	4.9
Tooele	4.6	4.9	4.6	7.0	13,240	12,640	4.7	9,940	9,570	3.9
Mountainlands	6.4	6.2	6.5	7.6	106,020	99,360	6.7	77,930	74,750	4.3
Summit	7.1	7.7	6.7	11.2	8,620	7,450	15.7	5,230	4,820	8.5
Utah	6.1	5.9	6.4	7.0	94,470	88,960	6.2	70,680	67,920	4.1
Wasatch	12.8	11.3	10.2	16.6	2,930	2,950	—0.7	2,020	2,010	0.5
Central	8.2	7.1	6.0	7.1	27,240	24,580	10.8	16,480	15,580	5.8
Juab	18.0	15.1	14.7	14.1	2,260	2,080	8.7	1,540	1,530	0.7
Millard	6.5	6.2	4.9	6.2	7,910	7,170	10.3	4,650	4,150	12.0
Piute	13.5	11.8	9.8	4.6	440	420	4.8	190	200	—5.0
Sanpete	8.9	6.8	6.6	7.5	7,150	6,480	10.3	4,320	4,220	2.4
Sevier	6.0	6.1	4.2	5.7	8,490	7,650	11.0	5,330	5,010	6.4
Wayne	10.4	5.0	4.7	9.4	1,000	780	28.2	450	480	—6.3
Southwestern	6.9	6.2	6.1	8.9	26,460	23,960	10.4	17,960	16,930	6.1
Beaver	4.9	6.0	4.8	14.2	2,120	2,110	0.5	1,260	1,230	2.4
Garfield	11.7	5.9	6.5	15.5	1,840	1,740	5.7	1,340	1,310	2.3
Iron	7.4	6.5	6.3	7.4	8,940	8,050	11.1	6,520	6,240	4.5
Kane	11.4	6.6	5.0	11.1	1,630	1,590	2.5	950	920	3.3
Washington	5.6	6.0	6.4	7.5	11,920	10,480	13.7	7,890	7,220	9.3
Uintah Basin	7.6	6.6	6.2	10.1	18,740	18,340	2.2	13,090	12,680	3.2
Daggett	1.1	2.1	1.9	11.6	360	340	5.9	240	240	0.0
Duchesne	8.6	7.3	7.0	11.2	7,110	6,850	3.8	4,500	4,400	2.3
Uintah	7.2	6.4	5.9	9.5	11,270	11,150	1.1	8,350	8,050	3.7
Southeastern	10.8	9.9	9.5	14.2	22,690	24,030	—5.6	16,430	17,240	—4.7
Carbon	10.1	9.6	9.4	16.0	9,800	10,510	—6.8	7,470	7,590	—1.6
Emery	10.0	9.4	9.5	13.1	5,950	6,380	—6.7	4,000	4,210	—5.0
Grand	16.9	13.2	11.8	14.6	2,940	3,590	—18.1	2,080	2,440	—14.8
San Juan	8.9	8.4	7.9	10.7	4,000	3,550	12.7	2,880	3,000	—4.0

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. This forecast unemployment rate represents an advanced estimate consistent with the definition applicable to the CPS rate. This forecast rate should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.(p) 1984	Sept.(r) 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct.(p) 1984	Sept.(r) 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct.(p) 1984	Sept.(r) 1984	Oct. 1983
MINING	$504.61	$492.33	$523.00	41.6	39.8	40.7	$12.13	$12.37	$12.83
CONSTRUCTION	502.83	497.94	503.35	39.1	38.6	40.3	12.86	12.90	12.49
MANUFACTURING	359.88	356.51	350.10	40.3	39.7	40.9	8.93	8.98	8.56
Durable Goods	358.90	356.25	356.51	40.6	40.3	41.6	8.84	8.84	8.57
Nondurable Goods	359.99	355.47	333.52	39.3	38.1	39.1	9.16	9.33	8.53
TRANS, COMM, PUB. UTIL.,	468.46	443.14	450.93	39.3	38.5	39.8	11.92	11.51	11.33
TRADE	232.56	236.52	224.44	31.3	32.4	31.7	7.42	7.30	7.08
Wholesale Trade	371.68	379.26	367.10	36.8	38.7	38.2	10.10	9.80	9.61
Retail Trade	176.35	180.00	168.20	29.1	30.0	29.1	6.06	6.00	5.78
AVERAGE	370.58	366.38	364.13	37.5	37.3	38.0	9.82	8.58	9.42

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct.(p) 1984	Sept. (r) 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. (p) 1984	Sept. (r) 1984	Oct. 1983	Oct. (p) 1984	Sept. (r) 1984	Oct. 1983
MINING	$527.03	$523.31	$535.35	44.4	43.5	43.0	$11.87	$12.03	$12.45
Metal Mining	505.76	460.22	530.75	37.8	34.5	40.3	13.00	13.34	10.17
Bituminous Coal Mining	601.39	637.05	550.53	37.1	41.1	36.8	16.21	15.50	14.96
CONSTRUCTION	481.73	482.85	460.77	38.6	37.9	37.4	12.48	12.74	12.32
MANUFACTURING	359.10	358.20	351.75	39.9	39.8	40.2	9.00	9.00	8.75
Durable Goods	377.80	377.65	368.81	41.2	41.5	41.3	9.17	9.10	8.93
Primary Metal Industries	544.86	596.82	546.72	39.8	42.0	40.8	13.69	14.21	13.40
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	358.70	359.55	335.23	42.5	42.4	39.3	8.44	8.48	8.53
Transportation Equipment	471.74	433.16	467.35	41.2	39.2	43.8	11.45	11.05	10.67
Nondurable Goods	314.64	313.05	314.87	36.8	35.9	37.8	8.55	8.72	8.38
Food & Kindred Products	314.42	305.52	324.79	39.7	38.0	39.9	7.92	8.04	8.14
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	568.96	551.67	521.16	43.8	42.6	43.0	12.79	12.95	12.12
TRANS., COMM., & PUB. UTIL.	471.12	455.13	453.93	37.0	37.0	40.1	12.08	11.67	11.22
TRADE	222.35	225.23	217.92	30.5	31.5	31.4	7.29	7.15	6.94
Wholesale Trade	361.00	267.63	368.78	36.0	37.9	39.4	10.03	9.70	9.36
Retail Trade	177.37	177.95	170.51	28.7	29.5	28.9	6.18	6.10	5.90
Food Stores	226.67	232.86	211.97	29.4	30.4	27.6	7.71	7.66	7.60
Other Retail	170.22	172.20	163.86	28.7	30.0	28.9	5.89	5.74	5.67
AVERAGE	386.38	387.29	356.73	32.4	37.5	37.2	10.22	10.17	9.75

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO	
	Forecast Nov. '84	Preliminary Oct. '84	Final Sept. '84	Final Nov. '83	Final Oct. '83
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	9,400	10,108	8,384	8,860	9,805
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	5,500	5,915	6,541	4,358	5,124
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	14,901	16,025	14,925	13,218	14,929
Number of New Applications for Jobs	8,634	9,284	6,541	7,830	8,617
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	5,589	6,010	6,688	7,512	7,818
Initial Claims (Key Week)	1,875	1,784	1,608	2,104	1,468
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	12,287	10,577	10,357	12,358	12,320
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	2.27	1.96	1.99	2.33	2.33
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$5,250,000	$5,180,786	$4,099,880	$5,544,454	$4,698,373

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX, claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES
1967 = 100

Item	Index					Percent Change			
	Oct. '84	Sept. '84	Aug. '84	July '84	Oct. '83	From Last Month	Oct. '83 to Oct. '84	Sept. '83 to Sept. '84	Aug. '83 to Aug. '84	July '83 to July '84
CONSUMER PRICES:										
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	315.3	314.5	313.0	311.7	302.6	0.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1
Food and Beverages	296.6	296.4	296.9	295.3	285.7	0.1	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.7
Food at Home	293.4	293.4	294.4	292.5	282.3	0.0	3.9	3.9	4.2	3.4
Housing	341.2	341.4	339.5	338.1	326.8	—0.0	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.2
Rent Residential	253.8	252.4	251.1	249.7	240.4	0.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.3
Fuel and Other Util.	392.4	397.0	395.5	393.9	374.4	—1.2	4.8	5.5	5.4	4.9
Medical Care	385.5	383.1	381.9	380.3	362.9	0.6	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3
Apparel and Upkeep	205.7	204.2	200.1	196.6	200.7	0.7	2.5	1.9	1.4	0.8
Transportation	315.5	313.7	312.9	312.9	305.0	0.6	3.4	3.3	3.5	4.2
Gasoline	370.3	367.8	365.9	369.8	382.4	0.7	—3.2	—5.0	—6.1	—5.0
Energy[2]	426.7	429.0	427.3	428.3	425.1	—0.5	0.4	—0.1	—0.6	—0.4
PRODUCER PRICES:										
ALL COMMODITIES	309.4	309.5	310.9	312.0	306.0	—0.0	1.1	1.4	2.0	2.9
Finished Goods	291.6	289.8	291.8	292.6	286.6	—0.6	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.4
Intermediate Materials	319.9	320.3	321.1	321.7	316.2	—0.1	1.2	1.6	2.3	2.8
Crude Materials	320.0	326.7	329.3	334.5	329.2	—2.1	—2.8	—0.4	0.7	4.5

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

ITEM OF ECONOMIC INTEREST

Small Firms (Less Than 250 Employees)
Account for 99.4% of all Utah Employers

Small Firms (Less Than 250 Employees)
Employ 70% of all Utah Workers

REPORTING UNITS AND EMPLOYMENT BY FIRM SIZE, FIRST QUARTER 1984

Firm Size (No. of Employees)	Reporting Units		Average Employment	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0-4	9,778	53.9	35,888	6.2
5-9	7,234	19.7	46,824	8.1
10-19	4,494	12.2	59,351	10.2
20-49	3,262	8.9	98,356	16.9
50-99	1,130	3.1	76,525	13.2
100-249	587	1.6	86,749	14.9
Total Small Firms	36,485	99.4	403,693	69.5
250-499	136	0.4	46,086	7.9
500-999	51	0.1	34,486	5.9
1,000 +	37	0.1	96,732	16.7
Total Large Firms	224	0.6	177,304	30.5
TOTAL ALL FIRMS	36,709	100.0	580,997	100.0

Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, LMI Services, December 1984

LMI

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UTAH LABOR MARKET REPORT

Published monthly by the Utah Department of Employment Security. Archives approval no. P840016.

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